

DR. WILEY RESIGNS; FRICTION THE CAUSE

Pure Food Expert Says He Could
Not Endure Restriction of
Activity.

WILL CONTINUE HIS FIGHT

President Taft, Sorry to Lose
Him, Asks College Presidents
to Recommend Successor—
No Comment by Wilson.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 15.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley left the laboratories of the Bureau of Chemistry to-night, where for nearly twenty-nine years he had been chief chemist, no longer a government official, but determined to champion the cause of pure food from the ranks of the people.

Friction with his superiors and irreconcilable differences of opinion as to the enforcement of the pure food and drugs act were the reasons given by Dr. Wiley for his resignation to Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Wiley will devote the remainder of his life, according to a statement issued by him to-day, to the "promotion of the principles of civic righteousness and the industrial integrity which underlie the food and drugs act, in the hope that it may be administered in the interest of the people at large instead of that of a comparatively few mercenary manufacturers and dealers."

The President caused to be given out at the White House a statement expressing his regret at the loss of the services of Dr. Wiley and his fear that Dr. Wiley's place would be difficult to fill. He also announced that, at the suggestion of Secretary Wilson, he had asked the heads of twenty or more scientific institutions to recommend men fitted for the post of chief chemist.

Some of Dr. Wiley's friends assert that the chief chemist gave notice a week or more ago that he found his present position disagreeable, and that he must be relieved of all contact with his enemies in the Department of Agriculture or he would feel compelled to resign, and it is explained that it was because he did not wish to act before the period set had expired that he has declined to make any comment on the rumors of his resignation. Dr. Wiley now says that he has made no business connection, and that he is not likely to go into business, although he may deliver a course of lectures. It was impossible to learn anything at the White House regarding the alternative proposition Dr. Wiley is alleged to have made.

Secretary Wilson said Dr. Wiley had been "a valuable man."

Dr. Wiley in his statement thanked Secretary Wilson for the "personal kindness and regard shown him," and expressed his gratitude to President Taft for exonerating him last summer in connection with alleged irregularities in employing Dr. H. H. Rusby, of New York. Dr. Wiley remarked, however, that although he was continued in his office after that incident he naturally expected that "those who had made false charges" would be dismissed.

Dr. Wiley speaks in his statement of the "interests" which were found by him to be engaged in the manufacture of misbranded or adulterated foods and drugs.

Was Harassed, Dr. Wiley Says.

"One by one," he says, "I found that the activities pertaining to the Bureau of Chemistry were restricted, and various forms of manipulated food products were withdrawn from its consideration and referred either to other bodies not contemplated by the law or directly relieved from further control."

"The official toleration and validation of such practices have restricted the activities of the Bureau of Chemistry to a very narrow field, as a result of which I have been instructed to refrain from stating in any public way my opinion regarding the effect of these substances upon health. This restriction has interfered with my academic freedom of speech on matters relating directly to the public welfare."

Dr. Wiley expresses his disappointment that those who brought the charges against him were exonerated last summer were not dismissed.

"I naturally expected," he says, "that those who had made these false charges against me would no longer be continued in a position which would make a reputation of such action possible. The event, however, has not sustained my expectations in this matter; I was still left to come into daily contact with the men who secretly planned my destruction."

Dr. Wiley says that while he did not determine to leave the government service until two days ago, for nearly six years there had been a growing feeling in his mind "that the differences between his superiors and himself were irreconcilable," and that he had been "conscious of an official environment which was essentially inhospitable."

Dr. Wiley has not yet decided whether he will continue his fight for pure foods through the lecture field or as a writer or editor of household magazines. Until his successor is chosen Dr. R. E. Doolittle will act as chief of the bureau of chemistry.

Big Surprise to Washington.

Dr. Wiley's resignation came as a dramatic climax to a long conference he had with Secretary Wilson in the latter's private office to-day. The Secretary would say only that Dr. Wiley had handed in his resignation. No reasons were



DR. HARVEY W. WILEY.

given, he said, nor did Dr. Wiley outline to him his plans for the future.

Despite the fact that rumors had been current for several weeks that Dr. Wiley was about to leave the service, the actual news of his resignation came as a big surprise to official Washington.

In his statement President Taft said: "I am very sorry to lose Dr. Wiley, who has done a great work in initiating and enforcing the operation of the pure food law, and I would be very glad if he could continue in the service of the government. I feel that I shall have difficulty in finding a man to fill his place. I am asking the heads of twenty or more universities and scientific institutions to recommend to me men from whom I can choose a successor."

Dr. Wiley said he had a number of offers under consideration. Already he has agreed to deliver a series of lectures in Kansas and Colorado, and at various points in the East.

Asked whether he would be a candidate for head of the proposed federal health department, he said he would not be, that he had held all the government posts he cared to fill.

Dr. Wiley, the father of pure food legislation, entered the government's service as chief chemist in 1881, and has held the place ever since, through many troublous periods. The Wiley-Wilson-McCabe controversy was the final outgrowth of long continued friction. For a long time Dr. Wiley had been hampered in his work by his fellow officials.

Dr. Wiley is sixty-eight years old, a native of Kent, Ind. He is a graduate of Hanover College in that state, and studied medicine at Indiana Medical College. He also took post-graduate work at Harvard and taught for a number of years before entering the government service. He held at different times the chairs of chemistry at Butler and Purdue universities.

The House committee which recently investigated affairs in the Agricultural Department complimented Dr. Wiley in the highest terms, and denounced those who opposed him. The controversy of last summer grew out of Dr. Wiley's appointment of Dr. H. H. Rusby, which Secretary Wilson and Solicitor McCabe declared technically irregular, recommending Dr. Wiley's removal. Dr. Wiley was vindicated, and as an upshot of the affair McCabe, and Dr. F. L. Dunlap, associate chemist and also an opponent of Dr. Wiley, were retired, and Dr. Wiley was left in full control of the Pure Food Board.

It was reported in this city yesterday that Dr. Wiley would become a contributing editor to a publication devoted to household and domestic affairs. Dr. Wiley, it was said, would give special attention to subjects relating to pure food.

COURT AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Appellate Division Upholds Election Board as to Top of Ballot.

By a vote of three to two the Appellate Division decided yesterday against the contention of the Roosevelt committee that the courts could order a review of the action of the Board of Elections in failing to place the names of the candidates for delegates to the national convention at the top of the ballot at the coming primary election. The three justices upholding the decision of Justice Bijur in the Supreme Court, that the placing of the lists was in the discretion of the Board of Elections, were Presiding Justice Ingraham, Justice Miller and Justice McLaughlin. The dissenting opinions were given by Justice Dowling and Justice Laughlin.

The latter said he believed that failure to place the names of the Presidential delegates at the head of the lists was "clearly thwarting the will of the people."

"The names of candidates for delegates should be in logical order, with the candidates for the state convention delegates first, the national second and the party committees last."

Although the primary election is only ten days off, it was said that the Roosevelt committee would appeal to the Court of Appeals, which will not give much time for the printing of the ballots.

In presenting the case for the Roosevelt committee William M. Bennett said that prior to last year proceedings before the bi-partisan Board of Elections were useless proceedings, and added: "The Levy law changed all this and put the decision of all questions arising under the election law directly in the jurisdiction of the courts. The original primary bill provided that in 1912 all committees should be elected at the spring primary, except in New York City. Had the original law been left as it stood the result would have been that at the coming primary election no party committee would have appeared on the ballot, and the only candidates would have been the delegates and alternates to the national convention, and it would have meant a very short ballot."

Mr. Bennett said the intent of Section 58 of the election law was that the national delegates should head the ballot. Now, he said, the voters would be hampered in expressing their choice on the only matter at which there was any general primary contest.

Terence Farley, for the Board of Elections, said the board had the discretion in arranging the lists, with the exception that they must place the county committee at the head of the ballot, as ordered by Justice Bijur.

TWO MORE ON TAFT LIST.

Rockhill, S. C., March 15.—Fifth Congress District delegates to the Republican National Convention: Major John F. Holmes, of Blackburg; C. P. T. White, of Rockhill. Instructed for Taft.

HUDSON BRIDGE BILL PASSED.

Washington, March 15.—The bill extending until 1922 the time for the completion of a bridge across the Hudson River from 17th street, New York, to New Jersey passed the Senate to-day. It has yet to pass the House.

ROOSEVELT CLAN GATHERS WITH CHIEF

George W. Perkins, Senator
Dixon and Others Arrange for
Speechmaking Tour.

BOLSTERING UP CAMPAIGN

Western Leaders Called Here to
Put Finger Into the Fight
for the Colonel's
Renomination.

Twelve men of the Roosevelt "clan" held a long conference last night with their chief at the home of J. West Roosevelt, No. 110 East 31st street. It was said to be the most important meeting held since Colonel Roosevelt entered the race for the Presidential nomination. George W. Perkins was one of the early arrivals. Governors Glasscock of West Virginia and Hadley of Missouri, two of the "seven" Governors who coaxed Colonel Roosevelt to "throw his hat in the ring," were there. Senator Dixon, the Roosevelt national campaign manager, presided. The meeting began about 10 o'clock, and did not end until early this morning.

Just before midnight Colonel Roosevelt said: "It is merely a gathering of the 'clan.' Senator Dixon wanted to consult me about any special speeches that I might make during the campaign. He also wanted to meet the leaders of the New York and Chicago headquarters. I shall not undertake a long speechmaking tour, you know. We are here also to talk over just where it is going to be necessary for me to speak. I cannot say any more. If the others do not care to talk about it, I can't be spokesman for them."

Those present at the conference were George W. Perkins, Frank Munsey, Alexander H. Revell, of Chicago, chairman of the Roosevelt national committee; Thomas A. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, treasurer of the Missouri Republican State Committee; Governor Hadley, Governor Glasscock, Henry L. Stoddard, Walter Brown, chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee; ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge and Senator Dixon.

The others who were present at the conference were as reticent. Senator Dixon was told that, as the man at the helm, he was looked to for a statement, and although he declined to discuss the meeting to-night he gave the impression that there might be something to say later on.

Colonel Roosevelt said that this morning he would hold another conference with some of those who attended last night's meeting.

Colonel's Callers Hopeful.

Callers poured into the "Outlook" office all day. First came William H. Hotchkiss, former State Superintendent of Insurance, who said he was there to talk over the workman's compensation bill that is before the Assembly. He said he was standing on neutral ground when he was asked if he was supporting the colonel.

Amos Pinchot, brother of Gifford Pinchot, the former Chief Forester under Roosevelt, was next. He stayed a long time in the contributing editor's sanctum, and came out looking thoughtful and with nothing to say. Charles W. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis; ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, and Governor Hadley called in quick succession. Senator Beveridge remained with the colonel to meet Governor Hadley.

"Is it true that the Roosevelt boom is receding in the West?" he was asked.

"I do not know so much about the West as I do about Missouri, but you can take it from me that Missouri is two to one for Colonel Roosevelt. Six delegates have already been chosen, and they are all for Roosevelt. In the 5th Congress District, where direct primaries were held, Roosevelt delegates polled 5,600 votes and Taft delegates got 367 votes. In the 14th District, which holds its convention next Tuesday, ten of the sixteen counties are for Roosevelt."

"The Democratic press of your state says that the Roosevelt bubble has burst, doesn't it?" he was asked.

"When the Democratic papers quit giving up columns of space to crying down the Roosevelt boom I shall be convinced that the colonel has lost his grip on Missouri," he replied.

Senator Beveridge had nothing to say.

ROOSEVELT FACTION BOLTS

Contesting Delegations Elected in 1st Indiana District.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Indianapolis, March 15.—The Roosevelt faction bolted in the 1st Congress District Convention at Evansville this afternoon after rejecting several offers of compromise, one of which gave them practically every vote that they claimed in the convention. When that was rejected the district committeemen, Mr. Sontag, charged them with having received orders to bolt, and the convention proceeded to select executive committee of the 15th Assembly District. The resolution also approved of County Chairman Koenig's conduct of the organization and named Alderman Becker as successor to Albert Ottlinger, leader of the district.

The Roosevelt faction, after three hours' conference, organized another convention, and selected W. F. Adam, of Rockport, and Charles Finley Smith, of Evansville, as contesting delegates.

The primaries in this city proved a walk-over for the Taft men. Every ward was carried by them by large majorities, in some instances as much as 10 to 1. In three of the townships the Roosevelt men appear to have split the delegation, but the Taft supporters are saying to-night that Roosevelt will not have three delegates in tomorrow's district convention.

PRIMARIES FOR RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, March 15.—A proposal to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention by direct primaries was carried in spite of opposition at a largely attended meeting of the State Central Committee to-day. The primaries will be held in all parts of the state on May 31, when ten delegates and ten alternates will be elected at large by the Democratic voters.

SCHURMAN ON TAFT COMMITTEE.

John W. Hutchinson, Jr., director of the Eastern branch of the National Taft Bureau, announced yesterday that the following names had been added to the advisory committee, of which General Benjamin F. Tracy is chairman: Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University; Allen C. Fobes, former Mayor of Syracuse, and W. T. Mayer, of Waterville, N. Y. Other names will be added from time to time.

William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, was to Albany yesterday afternoon and will not return until Monday night.

DECRIES FIGURES FOR TAFT

Senator Dixon Asserts Contested Delegations Are Claimed.

The silent doors of the Roosevelt headquarters in the Metropolitan tower opened yesterday to admit Senator Joseph M. Dixon, the head boomer for the colonel. At least, it is supposed that the Senator was there, because late in the afternoon, after it had been guardedly announced that Senator Dixon was no longer there, a statement from him was given out.

No one in the headquarters would admit having seen Senator Dixon, although all were willing to swear that he had dictated the statement to a stenographer. According to this statement, Senator Dixon said:

"Do the Taft managers want to force an empty nomination at the Chicago convention at the point of the bayonet?" The list of Taft delegates, and particularly the daily increases in that list, have apparently annoyed the Roosevelt manager, for he asserted that many contested delegations were being put down as Taft delegates by the Taft managers.

"As a matter of cold fact, taking the entire list of Southern delegates so far named in Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama and Virginia, it is my candid belief that to-day, instead of the one hundred delegates claimed by the Taft managers as instructed, they do not have more than fifty-seven," Senator Dixon said.

So far as the convention itself is concerned Senator Dixon, in his prepared statement, sees no chance for any one but Colonel Roosevelt.

Amos Pinchot, after a conference with the colonel at the office of "The Outlook," yesterday dashed over to the Metropolitan tower, and with the aid of a stenographer and the full complement of press agents he put out a statement in which he condemned the action of the Union League Club in denouncing the Roosevelt policies.

"It is lamentable that a club founded to uphold the laws of Abraham Lincoln should how come out on the side against the man who is fighting with all his strength if he were alive to-day. The whole report as published in this morning's newspapers breathes an utter distrust in the intelligence and even in the intentions of the average American citizen."

OKLAHOMA ROOSEVELT'S

Convention Instructs Ten Delegates for Him.

Guthrie, Okla., March 15.—The Republican State Convention of Oklahoma this morning voted to send ten delegates instructed for Theodore Roosevelt to the Chicago convention. The Taft supporters worked hard to get a voice in the proceedings, but were outnumbered almost two to one.

At the close of the session one delegate dropped dead. He was S. S. Benson, of Lexington. Excitement resulted in apoplexy. The delegates-at-large are George H. Brett, of Ponca City; W. E. McKean, of Guthrie; A. L. McDonald, of El Reno; E. Herrick, of Anadarko; D. S. Skelton, of Okmulgee; Gilbert Wood, of Okemah; A. E. Perry, of Coal Gate; Thomas Wall, of Poteau; Ewers White, of McLoud, and Thomas Dwyer, of Chickasha.

A telegram of appreciation for the convention was received from Colonel Roosevelt. The convention endorsed the preferential Presidential primary plan.

LIVELY WELCOME FOR TAFT

His "Wheel About the Hub" Will Rival Prince Henry's.

Boston, March 15.—If President Taft carries out the programme arranged to-day for his visit to this city next Monday, he will make nine official calls, speak to eight state, city and business organizations, review an Evacuation Day parade and travel many miles through Boston's streets between 7 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. It will be the liveliest "wheel about the Hub" that any President or other distinguished visitor has taken since Prince Henry of Prussia was in Boston many years ago.

The President will have his coffee and rolls at the City Club and his breakfast as the guest of the City of Boston at Hotel Somerset. He will address the Legislature at 1 p. m., lunch with the Pilgrim Publicity Association, review the parade under the brow of Dorchester Heights, meet officers of the Massachusetts Peace Society late in the afternoon and dine with the Charitable Irish Society. Later in the evening he will "drop in" on the banquet of the bank officers, the paper makers and the Yale Club.

The President will spend Tuesday in New Hampshire, with speeches at Nashua, Manchester and Concord, returning here in time to catch the Federal Express to Washington that night.

ROOSEVELT MEN SQUABBLE

Object to Alleged Infringement on Their Ballot Sign.

Asserting that Frank M. Marshall, Republican leader of the 10th Assembly District, had chosen a black diamond square, an infringement on the black square of the Roosevelt committee, to confuse the voters of his district at the primary election, William M. Bennett, of the Roosevelt committee, yesterday asked Justice Bijur to decide Marshall's right to the black diamond square. County Committee, asked Justice Bijur to order the Roosevelt delegates off the ballot in the 10th Congress District. It was said that the petition filed with the Board of Election did not have the required number of signatures. The court reserved decision on both motions.

15TH DISTRICT INDORSES TAFT.

A resolution endorsing President Taft for renomination and re-election was passed by only one dissenting vote last night at a regular meeting of the Republican executive committee of the 15th Assembly District. The resolution also approved of County Chairman Koenig's conduct of the organization and named Alderman Becker as successor to Albert Ottlinger, leader of the district.

TAFT INDORSED IN KANSAS.

Topeka, Kan., March 15.—Delegates to the Republican National Convention from Kansas will be selected at a state convention to be held at Independence on May 8. There will be no Presidential primary. The state central committee adopting a resolution strongly endorsing the administration of President Taft.

MASSACHUSETTS MEASURE ONE

Minute After It Reaches Him.

Boston, March 15.—The Presidential preference primary bill was passed by the Senate to-day and was immediately laid before Governor Foss for his approval. The Governor signed the measure one minute after it reached him. Nomination papers will be issued by the Secretary of State next week, and the primaries will be held on April 20.

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MORE PROTEST TO KOENIG

No End to Complaints of Roosevelt List Names Being Forged.

BACKED UP WITH AFFIDAVITS

Koenig Sends Copy of "Few of Great Number We Have" to Duell—Notaries Attacked.

Complaints of indignant citizens who declare that their names were forged to Roosevelt petitions continue to reach the Republican County Committee. District leaders who are examining the petitions continue to find more and more irregularities, such as names that have not been sworn to and names of men who live outside the district.

The county committee was informed last night that out of forty-six names of enrolled voters in one election district in the 20th Congress District, thirty-seven were forgeries.

Saul E. Rogers, of No. 40 St. Nicholas Terrace, which is in the 3d Election District of the 21st Assembly District and in the 21st Congress District, sent an affidavit to Samuel S. Koenig, president of the county committee, stating that not only had his name been forged to the Roosevelt petition but also the names of his father and brother, who lives with him. Mr. Rogers went so far as to say that none of them had even been approached on the subject of signing such a petition.

Mr. Koenig had sent a letter to Charles H. Duell, chairman of the Roosevelt City Committee, earlier in the day transmitting to him various affidavits and other data showing irregularities in the Roosevelt petitions.

"In answer to your repeated demands for specific information as to the many irregularities in the Roosevelt petitions," wrote Mr. Koenig, "I would say that we refrained from pointing them out to you before they were brought to your attention. We again ask for specifications, with the evident intimation that we cannot furnish them, I give you herewith copies of affidavits we have on file, together with the names and addresses of a few taken from the great number we have here. If you really want the names and addresses in regard to each and every irregularity on your Roosevelt petition, we will be glad to show them to you at the office of this county committee. If we should give you a complete list now it would make this letter so long as to preclude your careful attention before the primary."

"However, in view of these irregularities, forgeries and questionable methods on the part of the notaries whom you employed and the carelessness of not calling these to the attention of the public, I will warn you that if you do not take steps to rectify them before the people on March 26, the result of your strenuous efforts may be counted."

Among the information sent to Judge Duell was that out of twenty-four names on the Roosevelt petition in the 14th Election District of the 6th Assembly District eight names were forged.

"It is evident from an examination of the list from that election district," wrote Mr. Koenig, "that your notary took a walk around the block, examined the enrollment sheet and put the names down on his list at random, except in one instance, where he induced a fourteen-year-old boy to sign his father's name to the petition. The boy's letter is a part of this communication."

Mr. Koenig called attention to the fact that two names in the 3d Election District of the 21st Assembly District were registered by a cross mark. One of the names was that of a letter carrier, the other of a man who for the last three years has served as a poll clerk. "Neither of these signatures is properly attested," he wrote, "but it is obvious that men who could not write could act neither as a letter carrier nor as a poll clerk."

Mr. Rogers, of St. Nicholas Terrace, who states that his name was forged to the Roosevelt petition, declares that he will look up the name of the notary who handled the petition and ask the proper authorities to have the man's license revoked.

In spite of the optimistic reports that emanate from the Metropolitan Tower it is learned privately that the Roosevelt managers who started in so confidently to elect Roosevelt delegates in this county are now not so sure that they will manage to gain a single delegate. The hardest work by the Roosevelt managers is being done in the 15th Congress District, where Joseph Murray, who has the distinction of nominating Mr. Roosevelt for the Assembly years ago, is in charge of the work.

WARNS COLONEL'S BOOMERS

Philadelphia Police Notified to Stop Political Activity.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Philadelphia, March 15.—George D. Porter, Director of Public Safety, to-day took a hand in the national political fight when he summoned several police lieutenants before him and notified them that they were in great danger of losing their places if they did not desist from their activities in their efforts to send Roosevelt delegates to the Republican National Convention. The director did not mince his words.

"I don't care what you may think about it," he said, "the local leaders of the Roosevelt boom are not going to use the police force of this city to further their ends. The Roosevelt boomers are charging the national administration with furthering its ends by the use of the postal department. Here in Philadelphia the Roosevelt boomers are doing just exactly what they are criticizing in the national administration. Any lieutenant or policeman active in a political way will be dismissed."

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LA FOLLETTE GIVES HIS OPINION OF ROOSEVELT

Says He Never Mastered Great Railroad and Economic Problems.

COUNTRY OWES HIM MUCH

Not to Blame for 1907 Panic, but Missed Great Opportunity to Bring Trusts Under Control.

Bismarck, N. D., March 15.—Senator La Follette made a dramatic bid for preference at next week's North Dakota Presidential primaries to-day and gave his opinion of Theodore Roosevelt. This occurred at Mandan, something more than one hundred miles from the scenes of Colonel Roosevelt's ranching days at Medora.

Senator La Follette was closing his speech, which dealt principally with the initiative, referendum and recall, the Silver man anti-trust law and the 1907 panic, when a gray haired ranchman in the audience interrupted him.

"Who was President when you say these things should have been done?" the ranchman asked.

"Roosevelt was President," replied Senator La Follette, "but I want you to know that I don't believe he was to blame for the panic. It was a Wall Street panic. I don't want to be unfair to any one. No, no. But I do say that with the right as President to secure the things for the people went the responsibility. Roosevelt passed by a wonderful opportunity there."

"But now that you have brought him before this meeting to-day I want to tell you something about Theodore Roosevelt. I want to tell you this: The people of this country owe Theodore Roosevelt a debt of gratitude. Mean and stingy indeed is the mind that cannot credit him for what he has done. Few Presidents—none since Lincoln—did more to set before the people right moral standards, particularly regarding the holding of public office."

"However, no one knew Roosevelt better than he knew himself. He knew that he had no liking for the plodding research and study necessary to master these great economic problems. And he knew that he had never studied the great railroads of this country and their bearing upon the situation that I have described to you. So, what do we find that he did?"

"He said the ground had been prepared, and said that they had asked for a constructive President to take hold. He selected the man—President Taft. On the constructive side it was a bad guess."

"Now, I have referred to the record of Roosevelt, and not only is it open, but it is the duty at this critical hour to point out that record. Study that record carefully. This is no time to follow any blind sentiment. The least mistake by Congress or the government regarding the trusts will forever fasten this burden upon the people. So I admonish you, when you elect a representative to Congress, a United States Senator or a man to fill the President's chair, see to this. See that you will not get just talk, but that you will get something done."

Washington, March 15.—The Roosevelt headquarters here to-night gave out an open letter by Gifford Pinchot, which quotes a letter written by Gifford Gardner, a newspaper man, to Walter L. Houser, Senator La Follette's manager, denying that Colonel Roosevelt promised his support to the Senator's candidacy with the assurance that he would not become a candidate.

Gardner's letter to Houser declares untrue any statement that Colonel Roosevelt urged Senator La Follette to become a candidate. It goes on to say that Colonel Roosevelt sent word by Gardner that he did not believe Senator La Follette could win and that "the believed Taft's renomination would be forced by money and patronage, and therefore, Colonel Roosevelt said, he did not feel like urging La Follette to go into a losing fight."

There is another feature of the tariff law that points our course in the right direction—the maximum and minimum provision and here again I wish to point out that the value of the provision has depended largely upon the excellent work done by the administration in the negotiations with the Dominion of Canada, which were the most difficult of all, and yet, in the eyes of the most important, because I esteem it of vital consequence that we should always be on relations of the highest friendship and goodwill with our great and growing neighbor in the North.

James N. Boyd, chairman of the Employers' Liability Commission of Ohio, before the House Judiciary Committee to-day, criticized Mr. Roosevelt's position on the employers' liability act of New York.

"Mr. Roosevelt's position is entirely wrong," Mr. Boyd said. "His criticism of the state court which declared the act unconstitutional is an injury to the workmen. The court was right in turning down that act, because under it employees were no better off than without it. Now the record is clear for a sound workmen's insurance law."

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.

TAFT CONTINUES TO GAIN

Club to Support Him Formed at Dartmouth College.

MANY GAINS IN WEST

Washington Headquarters Quote Roosevelt's Commendation of President's Attitude on Tariff.

Washington, March 15.—There is no diminution of the encouraging reports which are reaching the Taft headquarters from all sections of the country. Among those received, the following are the more interesting: